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this juncture regarding the dishing imbroglie, from which it appears that the matter is virtually in the hands of it appears that the matter is virtually in the hands of the British Courts, and that our Government will not resume its discussion unless the decisions reached are opposed to our construction of the treaty of 181s, and the embesquent British Parliament act of 1825, defining the Canadian boundaries.

In addition to the Ahbanna claims and the fishery questions, the only subject of interest treated upon by the United States and Great British was the naturalization treaty, the purport of which is well understood. The law amending the Fritish act relating to the legal to endition of British and alien subjects, which was passed by the British Parliament for the purpose of enforcing this treaty, went into effect about the list of May last.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR. The diplomatic transactions of our Government inciwere conducted through the agency of Minister Washburne, were decidedly important, and established for the first time in our history a complete recognition by the Governments of Europe of its capacity to assume the responsibilities of a first-class Power. The English Government was very naturally willing, and even anxious,

Government of Europe of its capacity.

Sponsibilities of a first-class Power. The English Government was very naturally willing, and even anxious, to assume the protection of the German citizens temperarily resident in Paris, even before the circumvallation of that city, and even intimated, unofficially, its desire to that effect. The matter was finally settled, however, by the reception of a dispetch by Servetary Fish from the Government at Berlin, asking the United States to exert their sood effices, torough their Legation at Paris, for the protestion of North Germans in France.

Under date of July 19, 1870, Mr. Fish directed Minister Washburne to notify to the Duke de Gramont this request, and inform him that, if the French Government consented thereto, the United States would extend to the North German subjects the same care which they extended to the subjects of the Emperior in Mexico. The Duke de Gramont ascented, in behalf of the Emperor, and subsequently also assented to a proposition that Mr. Washburne should take the analycets of Saxony, Hesse, and Cobours, under his protection.

Among the first duties devolving upon Mr. Washburne in consequence of these responsibilities, was an unsuccessful effort to obtain a modification of a prohibition, by the French Government, against the departure from France of such Germans as were subject to unitary duly in their own country. During the correspondence between him and the Duke de Gramont regarding this question, the latter foreshalowed the intention of the French Government, which was subsequently executed, to expel all Germans from France. Mr. Washburne made a vigorous protest against this policy, and appealed to the French Government of revoke the order, and, if that could not be done, or to modify it as to permit the larger class of Germans in Paris, whose conduct could give no possible cause of couplaint to the french Government, to remain. The condition of German citizens in Paris was greatly aggravated by Gen. Trochn's proclamations of Ang. 34 and 38, ex

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WARRINGTON, D. C. Sept. 6, 1270.

TO Mr. WARRINGTON IT Provisions I Government has actual control and possession of power, and is achieveled; by French people so as to be, in points of fact, deficitly overnment, of which row mill be able to deside by the time this reaches you, you will not he dialact to recognize it.

DUPARTMENT OF STATE, WARRINGTON, Sept. 6, 1870.

To Mr. WARRINGTON STATE, WARRINGTON, Sept. 6, 1870.

The Mr. Warrington of the powering by you last dispute that the new Government is fully installed and Parts remains trangell, you will recognize the state of the conficulty of the powering to the state of the powering mote to Julies Parts:

The official net of recognition was accountilisticed by Mr. Warrington in the following note to Julies Parts:

Elearns or wisk by true by tarist, Parts, Sept. 7, 1970. 7, 197

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The policy of the United States toward China was The policy of the United States toward China was made exceedingly distinct in the instructions to Minister Low, which were virtually a repetition of similar instructions to Minister Bancroft on the occasion of the arrival of the Chinese mission at Berlin. They announce powers for the externitation of paracy in Caines was been such that the processor in the content of the large and to be content of the conten it to be the settled purpose of the United States to ded and accord a strict adherence to the provisions of

or both, have been in the label of holding out inducements to have children bronch to them in the last stages of illness, for the purpose of being baptized in articulo words. In this way many children have been taken to these establishments in the last stages of discase, baptized there, and soon after taken away dead," and the furnher fact that in the preceding month an epidemic had prevailed at the fisters' matitation, and a number of children had died. The superstition of the mob being excited, the rot was not confined to attacks on sisters alone, but do all french subjects, because they were considered to be accomplices to the supersed crimes, for the reason that the French Government appeared to be the guardian of the Catholic missions. It was not directed against the foreigners, but rother against the Catholics, on account of their alleged crimes, and particularly because they were fourthers to but rother against the catholics, on account of their alleged crimes, and particularly because they filled their asylums with native children, in direct opposition to the wishes of the adult population. He assists the murder of the three Einstain subjects to a mistake, the mod supposing them to be Frenchine. The truth of this theory appears to be established by the fact that a few English, Germans, and Swiss living in the city, not far from the scene of the riot, were not harmed or molested, and the Protestantchapela in the city were not injured beyond the carrying off of the movable furniture, books, &c.

The immediate cause of the outbreak was the re-

molested, and the Protestant chapels in the city were not injured beyond the carrying off of the movable furniture, boaks, &c.

The immediate cause of the outbreak was the refusal of the French Consul to allow a committee of five natives to investigate the trath of the allegations against the Sisters by searching the building, to which the Sisters had agreed. The representatives of forcign Powers at Pekin immediately addressed a joint note to Prince Kung, demanding the prompt punishment of the offenders, and stating that the news of such punishment should accompany the report of the massacre, which would inevitably be sent to the outside world without delay. The demand was not accorded with alacrity, and Count Rochechouart, the French Minister, while at Tren Trin, attending the burial of the victims, supplemented it by a demand for the punishment decapitation of the local officials who were suspected of completely in the riot, threstening, if it was not inunedlately complied with, to withdraw his legation, leaving the whole matter in the hands of the French Admiral. The Fekin Government took a very firm stand in reply to this and refused to comply, but said that the officials referred to had been deprived of office, degraded from their rank, and landed over to the board of punishments for trial, and if found cullty would be punished with extreme rigor. Further than this they could not said would not go, and if war was the alternative, it must be accepted as the inevitable result. The war between Prussia and France followed, and the latter Government failed to give its representative any instructions, in consequence of which the subject remained for some time in abeyance, and in the meantime the malive officials changed their demeasor toward the foreign displants from an auxious exhibition of a desire to avoid hostile results, to a manner bordering on codness and Indifference. The opinion of existence, a fwide-spread conspiracy against foreigners gained ground, and the prospect grew to be so threatening, that th

missionaries, at Fungchow and Cheeroo, were compelled to take refuge at Pekin.

Although Mr. Low thought that the withdrawal of these missionaries was premature, he addressed a note of expostulation to Prince King against the dilatory action of the Chinese Government, and expressing grave apprehensions of further trouble. In a subsequent dispatch from Secretary Fish to Mr. Low regarding this note, the following language, which explains the present situation, is used:

"Albears the research tree of the content of the Uth of Secrepher to

existence for many years," be says, "there seems to be no connection between them," The immediate occasion for the attempted negotiation was the failure of the Corean authorities to send an Embuesy which they had virtually promised to the Western Powers to negotiate treaties of amity and commerce, and to make due explanations regarding the murder by its citizens of a number of French priests, and the capture and execution of a portion of the crew of the American vessel General Sherman in 1868. Mr. Fish, in directing the opening of the negotiations, informs Mr. Low that "it is not supposed here that you (Mr. Low) will be able to comply with these instructions before next year; in which case Mr. Seward (Geo. F., Consul-General at Shanghai) will probably be at his pont;" and expresses a desire—in fact, so orders—that Mr. Seward shall accompany the expedition.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The only subject of interest in our relations with Japan,

The only subject of interest in our relations with Japan, discussed during 1870, was the treatment of native Christians in the Island of Lote. It appears that the Mikado, the strength of whose dynasty rests mainly on the maintenance of the Sintoo creed, had become jealous of the growth of Christianity within his domain, and ber of converts to the latter faith. On the 19th of Janusry, 1870, a conference was held between the highest officials of the Japanese Government at Yeddo, and the representatives of the Western Powers, at which the subject was discussed, and the latter protested against the policy of deportation as cruel. The result of the conference, embodied in Minister Delong's dispatches to Secretary Fish, was an avowal by the Japanese that, while maintaining their right to manage their own internal affairs without interference, they had no intention of practising cruelty in executing their determination to disperse Christian communities. They asserted that the converts to Christianity habitually assumed contemptuous demeanor toward the sacred things of the Sintoo faith, and explained that the propagandism of foreign religious in Japan was a violation of law. They further explained that "between 200 and 800 years ago the Roman Catholle religion was propagated in Japan, and the Government was then almost brought to ruin in consequence, and has taken care that this shall not happen again." Secretary Fish cordinily approved Mr. Delong's course in attempting to obtain a modification of the Mikado's deportation decrees, and having considered the evident disposition of the Japanese Government to comply therewith, so far as it could consistently with its own safety, decided that "these deplorable acts of the Japanese Government, however eruel or uncalled-for, do not seem to have been done in violation of any treaty or agreement between Japan and the United States." He subsequently issued instructions to our Ministers of London, Berlin, and Paris "to ascertain whether those Governments respectively contemplated sensing any further instructions on the subject to their diplomatic or consular officers." The replica from Mr. Mottey and others in answer to these in structions, developed the fact that the views of the London and Paris Cabinets seem to correspond with those expressed by Secretary Fish, and accordingly the suject was drop ber of converts to the latter faith. On the 19th of January, 1870, a conference was held between the highest

The most notable feature in the transaction of our Govrement with Spain during 1870 is embodied in Mr. Fish's last dispatch to Minister Sickles, in which the following

words are used:

"I observe that you think the Spacish campaign in Cuba has Due for failed. Your standpoint of observation is a good one, and I trust that you will keep the Department constantly advised of Modrid epitions on this anipect, especially as the news received here, though footnating, indicate, in the main, the reverse. This Government has, to this time, succeeded in maximality in freedom of action on this question. Strong pressure has been made, on the one side, to induce it to recognize a state of beliggered; and, on the other, to induce it to declare that it would not recognize such a state.

pressure has been made, on the one side, to induce it to recognize a state of belligerency and, on the other, to induce it to declare that it would not recognize such a state.

It has declared and still multitins that it will be governed in its relies earlierly by the facts as they occur. It is proper at the sales time to bear in mind the obligations to which the commerce of the builded States will be subjected in case a water of war shall be recognized, but should Spoin, after her givest and connectic effort, full to restore a state of war shall be recognized, but should Spoin, after her givest and connectic effort, full to restore a state of prace on the shound, the President made reserve to Associate about the state of the unitary to the state of the state of the unitary in the state of the state of the unitary to the necessary investigations, for Fig. in a dispatch to Gen. Stekkies, insides that they shall be conducted in this country, and says:

"The Spanish adultments in Cuba seem to be clothed with absolute

the Beccesses, insists that they shall be conducted in this country, and says;
"The spanish authorities in Caba seem to be clothed with absolute power for the commission of such acts as are now complained of, but when redrawals is sought, we are referred to the distant Cabinet at Madrid, where it is found accessing to refer again to Coba for information, and the case is that suspensed and desired, to the greener lighty of the variety as not apparent to the inpatient suffered or to the public."
In another dispatch to Gen. Sickles, Mr. Pich refers to a note received from Mr. Roberts, from which it appears that the Spanish Government decined it no longer necessary, in view of the ailleged favorable situation in Caba, to continue the powers heretofore vested in Roberts. He

Says:

In bringing this subject to the stiention of the Spanish Government, you will state that if the affantion in Cuba be so forceable as to remort those powers amircessay, it is bejod that the arrests and emina gots complained of will not recur, and that immediate reperation will be made for those that axes have occurrent.

Among the cases which occasioned this correspondence were those of the steamer Colonel Lloyd Asphwani, the stoops Fation and the Champion, the brig Mary Lowell, and the schooner Lizzie Major. The dinatoriness of the Spanish Government in conceding the requests of the Spanish Government for information in these cases prevoked from Mr. Fish several sharp dispatches, among which was an order to Minister Sickles to make a formal demand for the "immediate release of the Lloyd Aspinwall, together with all her papers, officers, crew, and cargo." This decisive action doubtless prevented the condennation of the vessel as a prize by the Marine Court of Havania.

scheme as one that would be entirely satisfactory to the United States. The war in Europe prevented dus deliscration of this subject at the proper time, and the only response received was a paper, without date or signature, forwarded by Mr. Baueroff from Berlin, from which it is evident that the Germans are in favor of the adoption of the five and twenty frame gold-piece as a standard, with decimal variations.

Considerable correspondence transpired between Secretary Fish and our Minister at Berlin, relative to the rights of neutrals on the high seas, the purport of which has already been made public.

The United States had occasion to remonstrate with the Government of Peru for the attempted detention of W. D. Farrand. Beaver of Diptomatic Dispatches from the Legation of the United States to the Home Government. Upon the representations of the United States Minister, however, he was released; but the Feruvian Government contends that there were circumstances rendering his claim to the protection of the United States questionable.

questionable.

The question of the rights of Legations during the investment by armed force of the capitals to which they are accredited was the occasion of some correspondence between Blannark and the Diplomatic Corps in Paris, including Mr. Washburne, and was finally settled, so far as cluding Mr. Washborne, and was finally settled, so far a the United States is concerned, in a satisfactory manner by allowing our Minister to transmit and receive dis patches in scaled pouches.

YACHTING.

NEW BOATS FOR NEXT SEASON.

The preparations for next season's yachting have already begun, and several contracts for new boats have been made, while some of the best yachts of last year are undergoing alterations to increase their speed. Among the new boats, the schooner new building for Capt. Samuels, by Poillon & Son, Brooklyn, and the schooner recently launched for Mr. Lorillard, have already been fully described. Franklin A. Osgoode, who recently sold the Magic to Lester Wallack, is having a achooner built at Philadelphia. J. Rogers Maxwell has ordered a new sloop built by Poillon & Son, who expect to get to work on her to-day. She will by 61 feet long, 19 feet beam, and 6 feet 3 inches deep, and is expected to prove a formidable rival to the Addie V. J. W. Eich, owner of the Ningaro, is having a sloop 48 feet long, 15 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 feet deep, built by James Lennox of Gowanus Bay. Ludlow Livingston, former owner of the White Cap, which has been sold and sent to Bos-ton, is building at Philadelphia a sloop 51 feet long and 17 of the white cap, when has been soft seet long and 17 feet beam. Edward Harvey, late owner of the Agnes, is building a new schoener to feet long and 17 feet heam. Mr. Brasher of the Brooklyn Club is about building a new sloop 55 feet over all. J. M. Sawyer, who lately sold the Vivid, which has gone to New Orleans, intends building another sloop of the same size but of different model. Mr. McGiehan of the Bayone Club is building a new sloop, 47 feet long, in Newark Bay. Mr. McGiowan of Harlem is building a new sloop at the foot of One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st.

The Madaleine, schooner, Commodore Jacob Voorbis, ir., has undergone extensive alterations at Nyack. Her bow has been lengthened 12 feet, and she has been hipped out 3 feet, which it is expected will make her nuch armer in the water without affecting her speed. Her top-masts have been increased 10 feet, and she will be furnished with an entire new suit of light sails, which will be considerably larger than before, with a lug foresail. The alterations to her hull are nearly completed.

The Ahce, Commodore Klidt, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, is lengthening 16 feet by having a new stern, which will add considerably to her beauty, and probably to her speed. She will also be furnished with an entire new suit of sails.

The Addie V., sloop, W. H. Längley, is acknowledged as The Addie V., sloop, W. H. Längley, is acknowledged as

bote, the following language, which explains the present altention, is used:

"Although the general tener of your note of the lith of September to Prace King is regarded as judicious and proper, four answers, toward the close, that a degrative four the implies and privilers of our eight small privilers of our cities, and any craematizes which will cause a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in their interactions to the rhuil are nearly completed. The Abraham of China, is considered to be outrong as assurance of fortest ance, and it would be periage, well that Prince King should understand the traditional policy of the United States in their interactions, and any flagmant violation of the rights of our citizens, and any flagmant violation of the rights of our citizens, and any flagmant violation of the listing of the list considerably to her beauty, and probably to their speed. She will also be furnished with an entire new suit of sills.

Incidental to the instructions hereofore explained regarding the suppression of privacy in Chinese waters, with the Corean authorities for the protection of American scamen. In acknowledging the receipt of these instructions, Mr. Low describes the relations of Corea with China to be substantially that of an Independent mation, although it pays animal tribute to that Government for the purpose of trading with Chinese people. "Berond these arrangements, which have been in

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSICAL NOTES. HANDS OFF.

Dr. James Pech defends his conduct in turn-

ing "The Messiah" upside down and tempering with the score of Haydn's Imperial Mass by the example of Mo gart and Mendelssohn, who supplied or elaborated the instrumental accompaniments for seversi of Handel's cratories and cantatas. Without admitting that Mozart and Mendelssohn are a rule for Dr. Pech, we must re mind that gentleman that the work he has undertaken is not at all like theirs. Handel's scores never were published in full, and the copies used when the oratorio were performed under Handel's own direction were de stroyed at the burning of Covent Garden Theater in 1808. Mozart's instrumentation was not an attempt to "Imthe imperfect published aketches and restore the works as nearly as possible to their original form. A subsequent discovery of Handel MSS, has shown that Mozart caught the composer's spirit admirably, and reproduced the original forms much more closely than any one would have thought possible. This necessary restoration is of course essentially different from the arbitrary changes by which the Harmonic Society has undertaken to show us how Handel would have constructed his great work if he had taken Dr. Pech's advice. It is different also from the "improvements" in instrumentation introduced into Haydn's Imperial Mass; for we know exactly what Haydn wrote, and exactly what instruments he used to express his thoughts. If a conductor may change the instrumentation because be believes it would sound better with more trombones, why should be not change the vocal parts if he fancies that he can adorn them to advantage with a few reulades! It is customary to omit portions of "The Messlah" and other oratorios from the public perform-ance, and to this no one can reasonably object; but alterations are unpardonable. Every genuine musician will wish to hear a great classical work just as it was written, if he hears it at all; there is no question of taste or effect; any alteration is an impertinence only comparable to that of the editor of a poem who should tamper with the text of his author. In the case of Haydn the effense is especially gross, because Haydn was one of the moseminent masters of instrumental combinations, possessing a knowledge of the resources of the orchestra far in advance of his time, and an exceptionally fine judgment in the arrangement of his scores.

MISS HAUCK IN VIENNA. We are glad to hear from Vienna flattering accounts of the success of Miss Minnie Hauck at the Lin-perial Opera House. The Premden Blatt, one of the best critical authorities of the Austrian capital, says of a reent performance of "Fra Diavolo;"

" Praülein Minnie Hauck as Zerling was loveliness itself, both as an actress and a singer. None of her roles so exactly suits her style as this. She surpasses herself in it; she is inspired. With a charating appearance and graceful action she combines a light and easy style of singing which is peculiarly adapted to this opera. The warmest commendations could do her only lustice."

As Susanna, in "The Marriage of Pigaro," she wins from the same journal the following compliments, quali-

tied by gentle criticism:
"Her loveliness captivated her audience from the "Her loveliness captivated her andience from the cutset; but it cannot be denied that as Susanna she was too child-like—one might almost say, too well broughtup. We do not mean to disparage the character of the little lady's-maid of the story, but we know there are many like her in real life, especially in the household of such men as Almariea, and she is no child who can play such a deliberate came as Susanna does with the Count. Perhaps Miss Hauck did not fully answer to the situation antil her delivery of the aria in P major! 'Deb'; riem'; that loveliest of bridal songs in comparison with which the bridal duet in 'Lohengrin' sounds like a Bacchanadian love-song. Here Mozart has raised Susanna entirely above herself; but Love,—the wonder of wonders—makes that possible. Here Minnie Hauck sang like a sobbing nightingale, and the breadth of the tempo gave full play to the inspired longings of the melody. Otherwise Miss Hauck was a petty, light-hearted little maiden, carcless of the perils which levet her path. Moreover she gave evidence of a vocal development with which, in method and artistic case, none of the other singers in the cast could compete."

In respect to theatrical matters the duty of the moment will be faifilled in a brief reiteration of several current facts, whereof our readers have already been informed. The sole important novelty of the week is Mr. Robertson's comedy of "War," which is attracting full houses at Wallack's Theater, diffusing pleasure and deing good. We have already reviewed it, with sincere favor. This piece may be seen at a Matinee to-day. In other directions the public mind is lured by comparatively—or positively—familiar attractions. It is worthy of particular note, however, that Mr. Jefferson will end his long and note, however, that Mr. Jefferson will end his long and brilliant engagement, at Booth's Theater, this evening, when Rip Van Winkle will be acted for the 192th consecutive time. We counted on a matinée on New Year's Day-which, in fact, did not take place-when, seme days since, we announced that the run of the piece would extend to 152 nights. Next week, though, Mr. Jefferson supplements his remarkable series of performances at Booth's Theater with five additional representations of Rip Van Binkle, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Those-lif work of art, should improve the fair occasion, now, ere it passes away. The next event at Booth's Theater will be, of course, Mr. Edwin Booth's re-appearance. a Cardinal Richelieu on Monday night, and he is certain to be greeted with affectionate enthusiasm Mr. Lawrence Barrett, appearing as De Manurat, will import additional interest to what cannot fall to be a import additional interest to what cannot had to be brilliant occasion. At Wallack's Theater the next incident will be the re-appearance of Mr. Lester Wallack. Coming, after the storm of "War," he will naturally break upon the scene, like the day-star of the poet, in the cloudless sky of peace. "Danger's troubled night," however, is not likely to be o'er for some time-" War" having, apparently, entered upon a prosperous run. Mr. Wallack will bring cut Mr. Eobertson's "Birth" on the occasion of his reappearance-which will be very welcome. In the Fifth Avenue Theater Mr. Howard's farce of "Saratoga" is prosper ously dominant. It attracts crowds, and it bids fair to keep the stage for quite a long time. Mr. Boucleault's new drama of "Jezebel" is understood to be in preparation, to succeed it. The Lydia Thompson Troupe, at Wood's Museum, are acting in the burlesque of "The Forty Thieves," of which piece they will give two performances by way of closing this holiday week. Mr. Beckett and Miss Thompson personate good parts in the piece—as vehicles, that is, for the display of their peculiar skill and various orders of talent. Mr. Fox continues to act Wee Killie Winkie, at the Olympic Theater, where he will appear this afternoon and this eve-"The Black Crook" keeps its regal state of calcium at Niblo's Garden, where its beauties will be un-vailed for many hours of the afternoon and night. At Lina Edwin's Theater "Kind to a Fault" and the bar-lesque of "Aladdin" have been effered all the week, to good attendance. A matinée to-day. The fair presiding genius of this dramatic temple will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit on the 14th of this month. A new burlesque, called "St. George and the Dragon, or the Seven Champions of Christendom," is announced for production at Wood's Museum on Monday evening next The usual entertainments are offered at the Circus and the Hall of the San Francisco Minstrels. Mr. Frank Drew is acting at the Bowery Theater, in "The Irish Emigrant.

DRAMATIC READINGS - A NEW CLAIMANT FOR POPULAR FAVOR. A woman with a vocation is no longer a miracle to be wondered at, an innovation to be scouted. She who has either genius or talent, with the bravery and persistence with which to make it available, finds ready audience and an honorable field. For that weman who is so happy as to own three separate vocations, whose gentus seeks expression in three different direc tions, what is there of gracious and grateful result that cannot be predicted? Mrs. Sarah P. Ames, seniptor, lec-turer, and dramatic reader, is a fortunate woman whom the advocates of feminine advanceme t doubtless thank the gods for. Mrs. Ames has of late laid aside modeling tools and clay, and is exercising her characteristic perceptions as lecturer and reader only. She has just thrown down her gage of battle in the shape of an extremely successful reading given before an audience, large, distinguished and finely critical. Personally she is decidedly the most effective figure upon the feminine platform. A strikingly handsome brunette, erect, graceful and dignified, she is a charming picture in herself. Her mobile, dramatic face, her rich voice and the natural expression which social culture and abundant vitality give to her manner and gesture, specially fit her for her work as a reader. Since the days of Fanny Kemble, the public reading of women has grown to be almost a nuisance. Curly-haired, sweet-voiced little dames have spouted forth the dreadful passion of Macheth on the strength of their curly hair and their sweet voices; insignificant Clara Vere De Veres and robust Cleopatras have grouned. and whined, and stormed, in true traditional fashion, until the critics have grown into a stereotyped formula of mention. Now that a cultured woman of society, bril liant, original, and a beauty, possessor of a dramatic nature, a quick sense of humor, and an intellectual con-

simply a sensational glamour, as many argue, we must itent to return to the unending course of skim-vallk tarts elaborately peppered.

> POLITICAL. MISSOURI.

MESSAGE OF GOV. M'CLURG. St. Louis, Jan. 6.-The House and Senate adjourned to-day until Monday, after hearing Gov. Mc-Clurg's message read. Gov. McClurg congratulates the people on the present presperous and peaceful condition of the State; asserts that there was no organized party or faction opposed to any of the constitutional amend trouble in the future if these in power will promptly punish those who may attempt to disturb the restored

INDIANA.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR. Indianapolis, Jan. 6 .- The Legislature met in Joint Convention this afternoon to hear the Governor's Message, which is very long, and relates principally to State matters. The Governor says that the financial condition of the State, so far as the liquidation of the foreign indebtedness is concerned, is most satisfactory. and practically all the foreign debt of the State, except \$178,000 of war loan bonds, issued under the authority of the Legislature of 1861, has been radeemed. The domestic debt of the State, including \$3,551,316 15 of nonemastic debt of the State, including \$8.53,161 is of nonmesoritable bonds given to the school fund, is \$9.70,00 is.
There being no further need for an agent at New York,
or for the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, the Governor recommends that both be
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dispensed with a gentlement of the Commissioners, the grant of the Part of the Legislature of 1861, has been redeemed. The domestic debt of the State, including \$2,551,316 15 of non-negotiable bonds given to the school fund, is \$3,70,601 15. There being no further need for an agent at New York, or for the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, the Governor recommends that both be dispensed with immediately, and says there will be no injustice or impropriety in requiring holders of the few remaining certificates to receive their money at the State Treasury. The Wabash and Eric Canal debt is referred to at great length, and the Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to a renewal of the effort which is about to be made by the holders of that stock to induce the General Assembly to charge the payment thereof on the Treasury of the State, and he earnestly recommends the passage of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so as to declare that no act of the Legislature shall ever take effect or become a law of this State, whereby the said Camal stocks, or any part thereof, shall be recognized as a debt of the State, or be charged upon the Treasury, by way of redeeming the said Canal stock or otherwise, until such acts of legislation shall have been submitted to and be ratified by the qualified electors of this State, at a special election to be field for that purpose. The Governor also calls attention to the glaring defects in the present laws for the assessment and taxation of railroads, through which great injustice is done to the State and to the owners of this kind of property subject to taxation, and he repeats a recommendation made to the last General Assembly, that provision be made for taxing the shares and stock in National and other banks for municipal purposes, as other property is taxable.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION. THE DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Gov. Hoffman says in his message, that "if
the Federal Treasury were redeeming its notes in coin
the notes would be worth as much as gold." The Hartford Courant thinks this discovery of the Governor is as
brilliantly novel as that of the old lady who expressed
the result of mature and careful deliberation of natural
phenomena as follows: "Eggs is eggs."

The Democracy of North Carolina is so delighted with its impeachment of a Governor, that it is anxious to share its happiness with the members of the anxious to share its happiness with the members of the same party in a neighboring State, Georgia. The Raleigh Scatinel, having noticed that "letters received in Washington assert that no doubt exists as to the impeachment of toy. Bullock, soon after the assembling of the Legislature," says: "If the members of the Legislature of that State have a proper regard for right and homor, they will not hesitate in this matter, or be deterred in their action by questions of expediency or policy. We would feel ashamed to believe that the Southern people have so far deteriorated from the high position they have ever held, as an apright, conscientious, honorable people, as to sacrifice"—etc.

"We trust it is not true, as reported from Washington," says The Springfield Republican, "that some of the Republican members of the Rouse are going to make a factions opposition, with the help of the Democrats to the resolution authorizing the President to send an investigating commission to San Deminge, and that, if it is necessary, to send the resolution back to the Senate, there is to be another right on it there. When the question of annexation comes up on its merits, it looks now as though there would be a great deal stronger ground for opposing it than for favoring it. But a majorily in hold Houses are plainly in favor of voting for the investigation, and it is only a waste of time and temper to delay the passage of the resolution and the sendto delay the passage of the resolution and the send-out of the commission."

There seems to be some confusion among the editors of this State as to what official position the Hon, John T. Hoffman occupies. Several of them have Hon, John T. Haffman occupies. Several of them have been under the impression, it seems, that he was Governor of New-York. Since the publication of his message, however, they have apparently discovered their error, and refer to him more respectfully as "His Excellency, the President of the United States." One or two of them, however, still insist that Grant is President, and that it is Mr. Hoffman, instead of themselves, who has been inhoring under a mistake. The editor of The Syracuse Journal is settingly impressed with this view of the case that he becomes indignant at what seems to him an imposition, and says: "If he shall ever become President of the United States, the people will listen to his discussion of mational questions with some degree of interest; but while he is Governor of the States, they have the right to of national questions with some degree of interest; but while he is Governor of the Stats, they have the right to expect roughin something more than the city sentences of a slippery politicina."

Soon after the election of Gov. Hoffman, last November, The Brooklyn Eagle called upon him in terms which at first seemed ominous of a rebellion in the Democratic ranks, to use his influence to secure a repeal of the law which made permanent the control of the Erie Railroad by Messrs. Flak & Gould. This bill was silgmatized by the journal, as one which neelitated and protected "a process which enume to decently depicted as less than a gigantic robbert." Gov. Hoffman's Message has just been given to the public, and it does not contain the faintest aliasion to the Erie bill, or to the "gigantic" robbertes" which it has "racilitated and protested." The reader is maturally curious to know what The Brooklyn Eagle says in reference to this omission. In its first comments on the Message, The Eagle said—nothing, and it has peralstently relicrated the same from day to day. The Democratic press of the State at large was not more sullently silent when the starting suggestion of The Lagle was first made than the editor of that paper has been since it has become evident that Gov. Hoffman intends to pay no attention whatever to his advice. the law which made permanent the control of the Erie

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Grant Club of the XIIth Assembly Distriet, C. N. Brackett, President, admitted six new members, making the total number 130.

Col. J. P. Stevens has been nominated by the Republicans, to fill the vacancy in the United States senate, created by the death of senator Norton of Miane-

Gen. Simon G. Griffin, who has been nominated for Congressman by the Republicans of the Isld District of New Hampshire, has served in the Legisla-tore of that State five terms, and was Speaker of the House two years. He is 45 years of ace, and by profes-sion a lawyer. He entered the army at the outbreak of the Rebellion as a Captain, and returned as a Major-

At a meeting of the Republicans of the IXth Assembly District, last evening, a Grant Campaign Club was formed by the election of the following officers: President, James Cumming; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Corsa, Geo. E. Kasmire; Recording Secretary, Samuel E. Lake; Corresponding Secretary, Jno. Ross. Jr.; Treasurer, John Campbell. Mossrs. E. gleson, Thayer, Housener, Carpenter, and Campbell were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions, by-laws, and rules of order, and to select delegates to a Central Club. The Magnus Gross Association held its sec-

ond weekly meeting, last evening, in Germania Hall. Delegations were present from all the Wards of the City, and the Association was organized by the election of the and the Association was organized by the election of the following officers: President, Gerson N. Herman; Vice-Presidents, Nicholas Muller, Harman Steimmermann; C. Bender, C. Schmidt, George Pauch, Jacob Koehler Christopher Fischer, Major Wesser, Herman Schrecher, Capt. Gerdes, Capt. Schappert, Louis Broote, F. Timmermann, J. F. C. Deceken, Henry Schiel, D. Diecks, Otto Meyst, J. F. Schmager, Louis Saal, E. Schläting, Pavid Koeller, Michael Gross, and Charlos W. Kinger; Secretary, Chas. Konger; Treasurer, Otto H. Cook; Chairman of the Fluance Committee, ex-Assemblyman Owen Murphys.

THE FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY. /

Services in celebration of the Feast of the Epiphany were held at the Church of the Epiphany, on Second-ave., yesterday. At 6, 7 and 9 o'clock Low Masses were colebrated, and at 104 there was sedemn High Mass, followed by the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, science, takes the field, we are curious as to the result.

It will answer the test question, "What makes a woman reader popular?" If it be real talent and eminent fitness, Mrs. Ames's success may not be questioned; if it be Ve. Ceast for, the first time in that Church, to the mean.

ing of the word Epiphany and to the associations connected with the birth of Christ. In the Mass the Rev. Father Loughrene acted as Cole wrant, the Rev. Father Brennan as Deacon, the Rev. Father Byrne as sub-Deacon, and the Rev. Father Myster as an instant. The sermon was followed by the Procession of the Bleased Sacrament and the Benediction. In the everying Solemn Vexpers were held at 15 o'clock.

Services celebrating the Frent of Epiphany were conducted at Zion Church, on Madison ave., last everying, by Bishop Combigate, paster, assisted by the Rev. Edward Southgate, and the Rev. James Masson of Pidiadelphia. The Church was beautifully trimmed and lindminated with 500 year cardide. In the nave was an illuminated star, and upon the sitar and at the entrance of the chancel were several large candelabra.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

A correspondent at the Diamond Fields writes

A correspondent at the Diamond Fields writes to The Cape Argus, dating from Paiel, Nov. 5:

As to finds, they have been turning up in considerable numbers of late, but the heaviest I have heard of is not more than I'l carats; another has been reported of it carats, another of it carats, and another of 10. The next run from nine to seven and down to very small figures. New pixees are being discovered. I have already mentioned Suponell's ground. Mr. Glynn has told me that when he was down there the other day he saw 50 diamonds which had been found there. A week or two ago there were 150 people there; now there are 250, and people are moving down rapidly. A rush has also been made to a piace eight miles below Kizhanna; also to a spot not far from Phoil. The 'Rich Coppie,' at Kilpdriff; is again being worked, and not without success. Hebron is also commanding attention. Phielstill holds its own, and is becoming crowded. The natural wealth in diamonds of the Vani banks appear to be extraordinary. To talk of exhaustion is to talk of something that may come to pass next century, perhaps. At present work is everywhere rewarfed—not every man's work, but, taking the labor given to the fields as a whole, it is undoubtedly fruitful.

As an instance of marked success, I may mention Mr.

evening. He celebrated the 70th anniversary of his birthday at the Mergan House two weeks ago, on which cecasion be gave \$5,000 to the Widows' Home in Cincinnati, making in all \$37,000, he has given that institution. He has also given liberally to charitable institutions in Poughkeepsie. He was the author of several valuable works. He was well known in the West, and also in business circles in this city.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

OFFICIAL REPORT.					
Phice of Observation. Br. Augusta. Ga. 3 3 lake more. Mol. 3 lands mol. 4 lands land	0.46 0.46 0.11 0.01 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03	Ther. 417 417 417 417 417 429 220 2217 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 24	Wind	Pierre of Hind Hind Caim Briek Gentle, Gentle, Very gentle, Gentle, Very Gentle,	Clear, Clear, Clear, Clear, Clear, Cloudy, Clear, Clear,
Chwegn, N. Y 3: Fhiladelphia 3: Kochester, N. Y 3: Savannah, Ga 3:	1,02 1,17 1,16		N. W. N. W.		Clear, Clear, Clear, Fair, Fair,
St. Louis, Mo. 2	1.13 1.17 3.10 1.18	12 300 347 457 322	N. W. N. W.	Very pentle. Gentle. Brisk. Calm.	Clear Cloudy, Fair, Fair,

Discrement corrected for temperature and elevation.

Observations at 7 p. im. Dec. 6. The harometer stood glogs, being a change alone last report of minus obtained the property of minus obtained the minus of the mountain have been so dense than an object less than five yards obtain could not be seen. The thickness of the frost on the building has reached three feet on an average. A snew flake was noticed this morning of a hitherto undescribed form.

CALIFORNIA SILK MAKING.

The silk manufactories in California are succeeding excellently. The California Slik Company at San Francisco is about enlarging its facilities to keep up with its rapidly growing demands. The Alia California says: "Hesides the throwing and spuning of slik threads, it is contemplated to add to the factory capacity the recling of slik from the cocons—a branch of the trade very delicate, and with which our slik nurserymen are not yet sufficiently experienced. The wives and children of slik growers will require to become informed on this part of the science of alik manufacturing. The Company have exceted a capacitus factory on their own property in South San Francisco. The building and lots are virtually of the value of in the neighborhood of say \$16,000, added to which there is now in place all the motion machinery, built for the Company at the Pacific Fron Works, and paid for in the stock of the Company. The motion machinery, with its adjuncte, will have cost over \$1,000. Onlife a large amount, say to the extent of between \$0.00 and \$6.00 of other available property has been subscribed for, and it may be stated the Company been subscribed for, and it may be stated the Company San Francisco is about enlarging its facilities to keep up tween \$0.90 and \$0.00, of other available property has been subscribed for, and it may be stated the Company is comparentively well-to-da, and has vet \$25,000 of ita-stock to sell. The slik business is the most horative in the world when well managed. The executive ability displayed by those connected with the undertaking af-fords guarantee of success. Our wealthy men should have no hesitation in adding great stability to this deal rable enterprise in our midst, from which already other beneficial industries are stavting.

ARE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN FORCE IN CALIFORNIA!

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.-The case of Sheriff Jackson of Trinliy County, charged with the violations of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments violations of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by collecting a mining tax from the Chinese, has been argued at length on a denurrer in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge Hoffman of the District Court and Judge Sawyer of the Circuit Court. The defense was conducted by Attorney-General Hamilton and associate (coursel, who claimed that the amendments could not affect local texation or the administration of justice, as, to held the contrary opinion, would imply a complete abolition of State sovereignty. The poin made by counsel was taken under advisement, but the demarrer will undoubtedly be overreied. The case will be tried by a jury on Tuesday next.

The members of the New-York State Tem-The Micholders of the Rew-10rk Since Tem-perance Society hold their annual convention at the Cai-vary Baptist Church, Albany, on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 26 and 27. Two delegates from each church and temperance organization are expected to attend, as well as the friends of Temperance throughout the State. The warm weather of the last few days

has interfered scriously with the operations of the ice companies. Large numbers of men and horses are com-pelled to lie idle, and the quality of the ice is much de-tectorated.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN-LECTURE BY THE REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON.

The Rev. Merrill Richardson lectured last evening, at the New-England Congregational Church, in Madison-ave, before a large and appreciative audience, on the "Origin of Man." The lecturer said he believed that at different eras new species were started by the Creator, and that in this way man first made his appearance. All attempts to create a distinct new species by blending one or more existing species had failed. No doubt mankind existed prior to the era of Adam. Was it not inquired, whom did Cain marry? And when he went out he exclaimed, "They will kill me!" Who! The lecturer could not answer these interrogatories. Scientific men could not produce one fact to prove that any one species had ever been developed into another. The internal laws of production forbade the ming/ing of different species. A mule could be produced, but the mule could not produce progeny.

Man was a direct product of God, and did not develop from the monkey. All the races of mankind, no matter from the monkey. All the races of mankind, no matter found, had skulls almost alike in size. The smallest skull which has ever been presented is Unit of the Hindeo in our time. He did not believe the ever had been any universal stone age. Tools of sto ac or metal could Creator, and that in this way man first made his appear-

be used simultaneously in different parts of the globe. He declared that man had "a physical nature strictly allied to the aulmal," and he did not want anybody to be ashumed of it. He cited a variety of facts to prove that "ronat-beef," for instance, was an instrument in the development of man's moral as well as his physical capacity, and that the best of the present descendants of the Normans and Saxons, under specific restrictions, would so far degenerate that they would return to the savage condition of their ancestors. God, he held, gave man the power to develop himself into His insure by taking cars of the body. He concluded by maintaining that moral influences were the highest and most effective in the development of man with all his powers, and that the development of the body graatly subsuces the direct action of moral influences.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New Outgave Josh. - Ploor dull, Superfine, \$5.57 Double Rates, \$5.70 \$5.57 Treble Rates, \$5.50 \$5.00

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Initial Stamping Note Paper

HCOK.—NEW COMB.—At the Reformed Church, West Parms, N. Y., on the 4th inst., by the Hev. E. Van Slyke, Calvin D. Hicok of Hew-York to Mary L. Newcomb of West Farms. So cards. HIPMAN-PRIOR-In Brooklyn on Thursday, Jan. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Storr, James T. Shipman to Georgie A., only daughter of the late Philemon F. Prior, M. D., of Oyster Bay, L. I. Se cards.

All Notices of Marriages must be indersed with fall

DIED.

BEARDSEES.—In this city, on Priday, Jan. 6, John R. Beardales, son of the into John Bearbales of Little Falls, N. 1., aged 21 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the function set the residence of his mother, 31 West became terminent, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 7 o'clock p. m. The remains will taken to hittle Falls for interment.

BROWN—At Belleville, N. J., on Wedneslay, Jan. 4, 1871, John R. Brown, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Beiterille, N. J., on Sanday, Jan. 8, at 1 p. m. Carriages will be at the Hoboken Ferry at 11 a. m. CORNELL—At Troy, N. Y., on Jan. 6, 1871, Calch Cornell, aged ween, 10 months and 26 days.

His remains will be taken to Anders for interment.

Anders papers please copy.

OWENS—The members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society are hereby artified to attend the funeral of Bayerer Thomas R. Ouens, on Sonday affection, at 11 glocked, from 51 hargers at.

WM. LEWIS, Secretary,

PARTEIDGE—Suddenly, Jan. 3, of hemorrhage of the long, Henry Dyen.

PARTRIDGE—Suddenly, Jan. 3, of hemorrhage of the longs, Henry Dyes, non-of-Charles and Supervoin. A. Partridge, aged 29 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 21 West Elements. Sunday, at I

fomeral from his late readence, 711 West Riesember, Sanaly, at a o'clock.

GOLU--In Newark, N. J., on Thesday night, Jan. 3, 1971, Catharine Riemore Gold, in the 60th rear of her age.

Puncral services at Highest, Presbytesian Charch, corner High and Courtering, T. 2 o'clock p. no. on Saturday, Jan. 5. The remains will be conveyed thence to Mount Pleasant Cemetery for laterment.

MERRITT--Suddenly, at St. Augustine, Fla., on Wednesday, the 4th hast, John J. Merritt of Brooklys.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

READING-On Wednesday evening. 6th inst., Elizabeth S. Reading wite of R. A. Reeding, in the 6lat year of her age.

Puncral strikes will be at the family residence in One-hundred and twenty-5fth-st., on Saturday, at 15 p. m. Care from Twenty-surhal. at 115. The relatives and from are requested to be present.

SHEARS-On Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871, Affred C., youngest one of Wm. and Martha Sheury, speal 8 pears, 11 months and 13 days.

The riends of the family raw respectfully invited to sixed the famoush from the Allene-M. M. E. Church, on Sunday, at 1 eviceb, pa.

SMITH-On Friday, Jan. 6, Mrs. Margaret, reliet of Heary Smith, aged SMITH -On Friday, Jan. 6, Mrs. Margaret, reliet of Heary Smith, aged City years.

The friends of the femily are invited to attend her funeral on Monday at 1 p. m., from the Chapel of the Economy Thermacke, corner of Broadway and Thirty fourth at.

THOM SON —On Thursday night, Jan. 5, James Morris, eldest son at Sarah A, and the late James Thompson, in the 36th year of his age, licitatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 5th risks, at 14 p. m., from his late residence, 130 (ost number) Third at., Williamsburgh, L. L.

TUCKER-Jan. 5, Lowis, infant son of B. Sands and Margaret A. Tucket.

WARRINER—On Friday morning, Jan. 6, in her 26th year, Gertrede Graham Warriner, daughter of the late. Wm. B. Warriner of this city. Beliatives and friends, and those of her uncles. William Macfarlane and Daniel C. Warriner, are required to altend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 9, at 10 a. m., without further favitation, at the Church of the Incarmation (Rev. Dr. Montgomery's), corner Madison-ava. and Thirty-Sfile-st.

. Special Notices

A Now Field of Licorature Opened by the SUNDAY MERCURY.

TO-MORROW (Sunday, Jan. 6), A New and Powerful

DOMESTIC ROMANCE Will be presented to the quarter of a million readers of the SUNDAR

CHECKMATE;

THE LONGCLUSE MYSTERY, BY J. S. LR PANU.

an anthur of transcendent skill and originally, whose previous work America, and the opening chapters of this new demestic tele inficate that it will eclipse in interest its brilliant and fascinating prefectment

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IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

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SUNDAY MERCURY

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1,006 ACRES of BOTTOM LANDS bordering use reser, that every few is the Spring, and are squal to the Mishnuk Filius, that are worth as high as \$250 per acre for hearm coin.

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The climate of the Islands current.

On the Island are minimal current.

It is well as a selected to subdive into farms, the six oreands being for the being freely well are being freely well and being the form of the private of the private subset of the private subset to the being freely well and being the well of the private subset to the private subset the wolls. The seven timber because with well-seed to the form of the private subset the well-seed to the purpose subset to the

being freely subcreably aprings, as well as being completely surpounded by the fiver.

It is well adapted to subdivide into farms, the six orbands being for the same number of beautiful farms, with brilling siles that cannot be surpassed in Western, New York. The soil of the island is silevial, as a gravelly beam, agent in all respects to any and in the father or the great when MOTY AN ACRE OF WAST'S, LAND. On the Island, and in their substantial and in the father are about 800 acres of rabable timber, and a new in the father modern improvements, in complete running order, costing some \$66,000. The terms will be associately and proved the control of the control of the terms of the TITLE IN PRESENT AND THE PRICE VIEW, LOW. For particulars address GRO, K. POMEROY, bord-by-one of the control o

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Two editions are issued, Jans ary and July Post-Office Notice. The Mails for EUROPE during the west ending SATURBAY, Jan. 7, 1871 will close at this Office on THURSDAY at 11 s, m., and at if the Stations as follows, stat: A and I, 9:30; C and D, 8:10; E and F, 8:34; G and R, 7:10 a, m.

P. H. JONES, Postmatter.

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